

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

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DEATH OF THE ELEPHANT.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Boston Gazette, dated Alfred, York County, Maine, 26th ultimo.

"The day before yesterday, as the elephant was passing through the town, he was waylaid by some diabolical miscreant, and shot dead with a brace of musket balls. It does not appear what could have induced this infuriated desperado to be guilty of so foul a deed. There is in every place a certain description of persons, who may properly be termed "*Children of Belial*," they are "*the lowest fellows of the basest sort*." They may justly be compared to the reptiles that crawl upon the earth, and the vermin that infest us on every side, which can never be wholly extirpated. The perpetrator of the outrage, in question, doubtless instigated and aided by others of his cast must have belonged it would seem to the number of these wretches. No pains it is hoped will be spared to detect such a shameless villain, with all his aiders and abettors. On such an occasion a whole community is disgraced. The act would disparage a nation of savages. Ah! noble, generous, high minded, intelligent animal, justly classed among the wonderful works of God!—Thou has past from the banks of the Ganges, to the shores of the new world, to gratify the just and laudable curiosity of mankind; to display the wonders of creation, and lead men to adore the maker and former of all things. And here thou hast come to fall by the ruffian hand of a miserable caittiff, who only lives to disgrace his species—to dishonour God, and be a scoundrel to his country.

"It would have melted the heart of the most obdurate to have beheld the agony of grief and despair which the *poor black*, the elephant's conductor, manifested when he saw the majestic animal in the struggle of death, and heard him breath out the last moan of expiration. We recollect no occurrence for many years, which has excited such a degree of public sensibility. Mortified as we are, that such an act of villany should have taken place among us, all that we can now do is to express a strong hope that the vile monster who has been guilty of it may be speedily discovered, and the law may find some punishment adequate to the crime."

The murder of the elephant, if we may be allowed the expression, has excited an uncommon degree of public sensibility. There is something in this animal extraordinary and imposing; something that commands our affection and reverence. Next to man he stands, in dignity, in the class of animal nature. His gigantic form, his irresistible strength is compensated by the mildness and docility of this noble animal. Unlike man, he never exerts his superior strength unless for purposes of self-defence. Fearless and intrepid, he

stands the attack of the savage tiger, and lays his proud adversary at his feet with one blow of his tremendous proboscis. Yet this courage, not to be daunted by so formidable an adversary, submits to the superior genius of man; he becomes tributary to the comforts of his master; his courage, his strength, his skill, all passively submit to the control of man—he kneels at his command, receives the burden upon his back, comes and goes at the command of his master, receives with gratitude the smallest favours from his hand, favours which he more than repays by his unconquerable fidelity in his service—he fights his battles, and cheerfully pours his blood when commanded. Wantonly to shed the blood of so noble, so grateful, so heroic an animal, what is it but to abuse that dominion which was imparted to man by the benevolence of the Almighty. He claims here alone, and by divine right too, hereditary jurisdiction. All animals crouch to him in homage, or fly with fear from that face which once wore the stamp and impression of the Deity! But how shamefully was this divine prerogative abused, in the murder of this elephant. It was not done in self-defence; for this noble and docile creature never wantonly attacks—it was not done for sustentation of life; for the flesh of the victim furnishes no gratification to the palate. It was coldly, malignantly, ungratefully, and wantonly done: it was done as it were to show how unworthy we were of divine benefits, and to mark the difference between the Creator of man and the being that was formed after his image. Unworthy representative of God upon earth, he delights in pain; delights to witness the contortions of agony, and to diffuse misery as extended as his empire: how unlike that Sovereign who suspends the sun in his firmament, and lights up in such gay and fantastic colouring the whole vegetable race for the gratification of man. Probably this very assassin might have visited the elephant; he might have been clashed with tenderness by the proboscis of this merciful and unsuspecting animal; a clemency which he repaid by perforating his brain with a bullet! Which of these two shall we designate as the nobler animal!

Let us trace some of the properties of this gigantic being: they are well worthy of enumeration. He seems to possess, in some measure, a calculating power. This we infer from the following fact, which we witnessed: He was confined in a small and uncomfortable place, where

a temporary shed was erected over him. The weather was extremely hot, and the sensibility of the poor animal had been frequently tortured by the cries of distress proceeding from a dog belonging to his master, on whom the visitants inflicted pain, to witness the distress of his gigantic protector. At every cry the elephant would groan; and when the dog was admitted to his presence again, he would pass his foot slightly over the back of the animal, as if he endeavoured to soothe his sufferings. Having been often irritated in this manner, the animal grew furious and ungovernable at last, and his proboscis flew in rapid circles, denouncing vengeance on the persecutors of his humble friend. He repeatedly smote with his trunk the boards that formed his prison: he first touched them with the extremity of his proboscis, by way of ascertaining the strength of his confinement: finding the resistance still effectual, he rolled it into a partial knot, and struck a harder blow—this assault was likewise unsuccessful, the coil was redoubled, and the assault made with augmented violence, but not sufficient to demolish his prison walls. Repeated experiments of this kind were made, and at every abortive effort the size of the weapon of offence and the strength of the blow was redoubled. At length, gathering up his proboscis into a circular compact knot, he smote the wall with all his might, and the boards flew like feathers before the blast, and he stood at once emancipated and enlarged. Here was a just and mechanical calculation of force; for the same strength might have been applied in the first onset, and what we should have expected would have been done, from the irritated state of this formidable animal. Yet, exasperated as he was, he did not lose his presence of mind, but calculated the quantity of force necessary to effect his enlargement. His generous friendship for the dog was of a character truly surprising. Patient, mild, and forbearing under personal injuries, as if conscious of the plenitude of his might, he would not suffer with the same quietude an injury offered to his humble friend. Confined, as he once was, in a ferry boat, for the security of the passengers, they deemed that this dog might with impunity be assaulted. Some of those busy and meddling race of animals, who are the annoyance of all company which they frequent, must needs witness the disinterested sufferings of this animal. They began to torture the dog, and his cries reached the ears of the elephant. Resentment is fertile in finding out means of annoyance, and so it was proved on the present occasion. The assailants were beyond the reach of his trunk, but

the water was near. Extending his proboscis into the river, he absorbed great quantities into his chest, which he immediately emptied through the same channel, into the boat. He began to work leisurely in the business of drowning the whole company at first, apparently not apprehending any counteracting exertion: but when he observed two hands employed in baling the water out, who at length became alarmed for their safety, he redoubled his exertions, pouring larger quantities of water, and with more rapidity, in his drafts, as if determined to accomplish his object. The men employed to bale the water were obliged to redouble their alacrity also: but in this strange contest for superiority, the boat reached the land before the victory was decided. Thus was the safety of a whole company put in jeopardy by that busy and impertinent race of idlers, who seem to enjoy no other pleasure but in inflicting pain on their fellow men. This fact we have from one of the company, who was a trembling witness of the spectacle. How wonderful was the docility of this noble creature! How often has he, as if endeavouring to show with what dexterity the animal next in dignity to man could imitate the actions of man, how often has he uncorked a porter bottle, with the skill of a tapster, and then, as a satire on wine bibbers, emptied the whole contents at a draught!

The manner in which these creatures ford rivers is peculiarly remarkable. Unwilling to exert themselves more than the occasion requires, they walk upon the bottom until the waters cover their heads. They then elevate their trunks above the surface, and being supplied with a proper quantity of air through these organs, continue their submarine journey unimpeded. The top of the trunk is often seen moving in quiet and confidence athwart the stream, as if by an involuntary motion, while its owner remains in security below. When the depth will no longer allow of this enjoyment, then, and not till then, the head of this majestic animal rises to view, so peculiarly solicitous does he appear not to exert himself beyond the emergency of the case. It is likewise worthy of remark, the manner in which the elephants fight the rhinoceros. They are determined & inveterate enemies to each other, and the first blow decides the battle. The rhinoceros it is well known, is of a size much smaller than his antagonist, and runs between his legs. If he escapes the blow of the proboscis, he will, by the means of the horn with which nature has surmounted his nose, rip open the belly of the elephant; if he receives the blow, he lies motionless at his feet, a breathless body. See now the man-

ner in which the elephant prepares himself for the reception of his formidable antagonist! In all other cases, he elevates his club when he meditates a deadly blow. In the present instance, it would give to his enemy an unnecessary advantage; it would leave the passage between his fore legs unguarded. The sagacious animal seems sensible of this, and, lowering his head, lays his proboscis between his fore legs, to its whole extent, and waits for the arrival of his foe. At the moment of his arrival, the receding blow is given, which, while it guards him from the horn, lays his enemy prostrate in the dust: his proboscis is thus rendered, at one and the same instant of time, an engine both of assault and of defence. When annoyed by the flies in their passage through a forest, they will pluck with their trunks a bough, and whip the insects away, with all the dexterity of a beaux with his pocket handkerchief: they have even been seen with these fans soliciting the presence of the zephyr, with as much maiden effeminacy as if their delicate frames would tan under the influence of the solar beams. This docile, amiable, tractable, intelligent, and heroic animal belongs to the hog species. It behooves us, therefore, out of gratitude to him, to treat his brethren with more respect than we have hitherto done. This hog has even a species of foppery attached to his character. The elephant who has been in the service of a monarch, and shining in all the paraphernalia of regal magnificence, passes by, with contempt and disdain, a brother of his who is not decorated with the same gaudy trappings. We well remember the remark of a gentleman who had devoted some of his leisure hours to Buffon's biography of an elephant. He was mortified when he came to this obnoxious trait in the character of his hero, and observed, with singular emphasis, that he felt much regret that so noble an animal should not be endowed with an ambition beyond the pride of dress. What a caustic, corrosive, but at the same time, unconscious satire was conveyed in these words, not on an elephant, but on man! The elephant who has been murdered in Massachusetts once acted a felonious part; and if he had known the criminality of the act, would undoubtedly have merited the death of other malefactors. It was customary for his visitants to place cakes of gingerbread in their pockets, and to approach this animal, to observe with what dexterity he would rifle and gormandize the contents of these recesses, by the agency of his trunk. From this fact the elephant drew this sage conclusion, that every pocket was made for his accommodation, and that they always contained

gingerbread, and nothing else. A gentleman was once standing beside him, whose pocket was in the reach of his proboscis, which, without any sort of ceremony, and without even an apology for his impertinence, the animal proceeded to rifle. He found there something of about the weight, size, dimensions, shape, and colour of a cake of gingerbread; and having so many evidences before him, was not very scrupulous in his inquiries. Probably remembering the lines of Shakespeare, "thou com'st in such a questionable shape, that I will call thee gingerbread," he swallowed it without hesitation; it was only a pocket book containing a comfortable variety of bank notes, confidential letters, and undrawn tickets in a lottery. He was undoubtedly, according to the rigid rules of the English common law, a pick-pocket; but if an indictment had been preferred, we strongly incline to the opinion, that he might have alleged, in his defence, that he was educated in that strange system of ethics, which taught him to believe that every pocket in the universe was made for his picking.

The instances of docility recorded of this animal are altogether surprising. The late Tippoo Saib possessed an elephant which had been badly wounded in several engagements with the English. In one of these battles an English surgeon was made prisoner of war. As the art of surgery was imperfectly known in the dominions of Tippoo, this was thought an invaluable capture. This surgeon was employed, and liberally paid for his services. Tippoo at length told his captive that his favourite elephant was badly wounded, and that he must attend to the recovery of this formidable patient. The English surgeon remonstrated against the peril of this practice; but the reply of the monarch was short and conclusive—his head should answer for his neglect of his majesty's command. His majesty attended the three or four first visits of the surgeon to the four-footed patient, and while the ball was extracting, spoke to the beast in a tone of command. The elephant obeyed his master; and amidst the groans excited by the pain of the operation, while the tears were streaming from his eyes, offered no symptoms of resistance or of annoyance. After his wounds had received two or three dressings, and the anguish of his pain had abated, the elephant, with the other patients, would visit the surgeon in his tent, and wait for the assistance of the medical hand with all the gravity of an intelligent being. Who that distinguishes such traits, such evident symptoms of approximation to man, does not feel something like a fellow sympathy for the murder of this animal! But this assassin-

ation will not be without its use. It will teach mankind that they have indeed lost the glorious image of their Maker: it will teach us that many of our species are indeed degraded to a station below the brutes; that in mercy and compassion, those distinguishing attributes of the Deity, some of us are further removed from his presence than beasts; that this elephant, if he had only been endowed with speech, would have been enabled to have preached to this model of human brutality, lessons of humanity and benevolence.

LOCUSTS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Northampton Court House, N. C. Aug. 8, 1816,

"The locusts which appeared in such swarms in this neighbourhood, and of which mention was made in the 16th number of the *National Register*,* disappeared about the last of June, without having committed any perceptible injury, except that of having destroyed a few of the small branches of the trees which they occupied.

"This was effected by their penetrating so deep into the limb of the tree, with what some term their *dart*; as to weaken it in such a degree as to cause it to break and wither. These punctures were made by them in order that they might there deposit their eggs, were they yet remain. I send you herewith one of those branches, which, by opening, you will find contains thousands of the eggs. You will also have an opportunity of seeing in what manner they split the limb, in order to make a place of deposit for their eggs. These eggs must either hatch in the course of the present summer, or they will, in all probability, be entirely closed up by the growth of the sap over them."

In the above letter was enclosed a small branch of a tree, of about three eighths of an inch diameter, the bark of which was split the whole length, and, at the distances of about half an inch, punctures were made, which had the appearance of having been bored with a bodkin, obliquely, extending lengthwise of the grain of the wood, and were found to be perforated to the pith or heart of the limb, in which were deposited the eggs, as they have been termed; but on examining them with a glass of about half an inch focus, they appeared to be perfectly organized insects, possessing all the appearance of a full grown locust, except the wings. The legs, and small specks in the head which had the appearance of eyes, were plainly discernable, but they did not appear to possess life, and very few of them any moisture. Whether these ever will possess life is a question we shall leave for naturalists to decide.

* The place was there erroneously called *Northumberland C. H.*

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

UNITED STATES BANK.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Bank Commissioners at Philadelphia.

Treasury Department, Aug. 15, 1816.

Gentlemen,

The information communicated to this Department renders it probable, that in the course of a few days, the sum of 8,400,000 dollars in gold and silver coin, and in the public debt, will have been actually received, on account of the subscriptions to the capital of the Bank of the United States, exclusively of the public subscription; and it will then be your duty, to notify a time and place within the city of Philadelphia, for the election of the directors, who are to be chosen by the stockholders. As an incident, in the performance of this duty, it is presumed, that you will deem it proper to provide a suitable building for commencing the business of the Bank, at the place designated for holding the election; and conforming to the general nature of your trust, you will, no doubt, be disposed to make such other preparatory arrangements, as will facilitate and accelerate the operations of the institution. It is, indeed, of high importance to the people, as well as to the government, that the Bank of the United States should be in an organized and active state before the 20th of February next, when the paper of the State Banks, which have not returned to metallic payments, must be rejected in the collection of duties and taxes; and when such Banks will, unavoidably, cease to be the depositaries of the public revenue.

In this view of the subject, I am authorized by the President to recommend that you cause to be prepared such books, engravings, and paper, as you shall deem necessary for the commencement of the business of the Bank, as soon as the directors shall be chosen by the stockholders. If, however, an opportunity occurs, it will be proper to consult the directors who have been appointed by the government, although not members of your Board, upon the measures pursued, in consequence of this recommendation.

With the advantages of the proposed anticipation, it is believed, that the Bank of the United States may be in operation before the 1st of January next; and a hope is still indulged, that the State Banks will either conform to that event, or adopt the period contemplated by the Legislature (the 20th of February) for a general resumption of specie payments.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obt. serv't.

A. J. DALLAS

Messrs. JONES,
GIRARD,
WILLING,
LEIPER, &
EVANS.

} Commissioners, &c

PLASTER OF PARIS.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Aug 14.

The following is an abstract of the law of the province of New Brunswick, for regulating the plaster trade. It seems that the penalty for landing plaster in the United States, eastward of Bos-

ton, instead of five dollars, is twenty shillings. It will be recollected, that the trade in this article heretofore has been in a great measure confined to American vessels, which have taken it on board at an eastern port, near the New Brunswick border, they not being permitted to go for it to the British colonies. We have not at hand a copy of the law of Nova Scotia, but we believe it is similar to that of New Brunswick.

Heads of the plaster of paris or gypsum bill, passed by the house of assembly, Fredericton, 9th March, 1816.

Sec. 1. That from and after the first day of May next, no plaster shall be laden or put on board any vessel, at any place within the limits of the province, to be transported and unladen at any place within the limits of the province excepting at St. John and St. Andrews, nor at any port eastward of Boston.

2d. That bonds shall be given to the treasurer of the province, by the owner or master of the vessel that the plaster so laden shall not be unladen at any of the aforesaid prohibited ports. The treasurer or his deputy shall give the master a certificate upon bonds being so given, that he can produce when occasion may require; that any plaster laden, on board of any vessel, to be transported to any port, before such bonds being given, the vessel and cargo are liable to be seized. The plaster bond twenty shillings per ton.

3. That any vessel found without a certificate is also liable to seizure.

4. The bonds can be cancelled in six months after given them, upon producing a certificate from the collector of the port where the plaster has been landed.

5. The treasurer or his deputy is entitled to ten shillings for each certificate.

6. That the treasurer or his deputies, are authorised to seize any vessel which shall be liable to seizure; one half of the sales, after deducting costs, to be paid to the officer who shall seize the same, or to the person who shall have given information, and the other moiety to the treasurer of the province.

7. That any person attempting to defraud by producing false certificates to cancel their bonds, each offender shall forfeit one hundred pounds.

8. That in cases of hardships that may arise in carrying into effect the provisions of this act, relief may be had by applying to the governor or commander in chief, who shall be invested with full power to direct the release of seizures, and discontinue prosecutions for penalties, as he may deem equitable.

9. That this act shall not be in force until similar and corresponding measures shall be made and enacted by the general assembly of Nova Scotia, nor until such provisions shall be made known by a proclamation from the governor or commander in chief, to be issued by and with the advice and consent of H. M. council for that purpose.

10. Limitation five years.

11. Suspending clause—this act not to go into effect until the prince regent's pleasure is known.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Halifax, 29th July, 1816.

His Honor, the Administrator of the government, has received official information from the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, that the Royal Appro-

bation has been given to the act of the last session of the general Assembly of this Province, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of the trade of this Province in Plaster of Paris, otherwise called Gypsum."

By Command,

HENRY H. COGSWELL, *Dep. Sec'y.*

COLUMBIAN INSTITUTE.

From the National Intelligencer.

A number of the citizens of the District of Columbia, impressed with the importance of forming an association for the purpose of promoting useful knowledge, met on the 28th day of June, 1816, at McKeown's Hotel, under the title of the "Metropolitan Association," and appointed a committee to frame a constitution for their government; and at a meeting held on the 8th inst. agreeably to public notice, the committee appointed as aforesaid reported the following draft of a constitution, which was unanimously agreed to, after having changed the name of the association to that of the COLUMBIAN INSTITUTE for the promotion of Arts and Sciences.

At this meeting it was resolved, that a committee be appointed to promote the object of the "Institute," until the period appointed by the constitution for the election of its officers; whereupon, the Rev. Dr. A. Hunter, Dr. Edward Cutbush, Dr. Alexander M'Williams, Nathaniel Cutting, Esq. and Benjamin Henry Latrobe, were appointed.

B. H. LATROBE, *Sec'y. pro tem.*

August 10, 1816.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

COLUMBIAN INSTITUTE

FOR THE PROMOTION OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SECTION I.

Art. 1. The association shall be denominated the "Columbian Institute for the promotion of Arts and Sciences;" and shall be composed of resident and honorary members.

Art. 2. The objects of the Institute shall be to collect, cultivate, and distribute the various vegetable productions of this and other countries, whether medicinal, esculant, or for the promotion of arts and manufactures.

Art. 3. To collect and examine the various mineral productions and natural curiosities of the United States, and give publicity to every discovery which they may have been enabled to make.

Art. 4. To obtain information respecting the mineral waters of the United States, their locality, analysis, and utility; together with such topographical remarks as may aid valetudinarians.

Art. 5. To invite communications on agricultural subjects, on the management of stock, their diseases and remedies.

Art. 6. To form a topographical and statistical history of the different districts of the United States, noticing particularly the number and extent of streams, how far navigable; agricultural products; the imports and exports; the value of lands; the climate; the state of the thermometer and barometer; the diseases which prevail during the different seasons; the state of the arts and manufactures; and any other information which may be deemed of general utility.

Art. 7. To publish annually, or whenever the Institute shall have become possessed of a sufficient stock of important information, such communications as may be of public utility; and to give the earliest information, in the public papers, of all discoveries that may have been made by, or communicated to, the Institute.

SECTION II.

Art. 1. The President of the United States, for the time being, shall, with his permission, be considered the Patron of the *Columbian Institute*.

Art. 2. The officers for managing the general concerns of the Institute shall consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, one Secretary, one Treasurer, and four Curators.

Art. 3. There shall be a *General Committee* of fourteen members elected annually, by ballot, on the stated meeting held on the first Monday of October, to be chosen from the *resident members*, and styled the *General Committee*; and the officers of the Institute shall, ex officio, be members thereof. This committee, as soon as convenient after the election, shall assemble and elect by ballot a chairman and secretary from their body: the remaining twelve members, exclusive of their officers shall be formed into four departments, or sub-committees, each composed of three members, agreeably to the nomination of their chairman, viz.

No. 1.—*Corresponding Committee.*

The duty of this committee shall be, to correspond with naturalists, or other persons, in the different sections of the United States, to solicit and receive all *specimens & communications* embraced in the objects of this Institute; also to correspond with the amateurs of botany, natural history, agriculture, &c. of other countries; and, unless otherwise ordered by the Institute, to conduct all correspondence.

No. 2.—*Committee on Mineralogy.*

To this committee shall be submitted all questions, communications, and specimens of every kind, embraced in the 3d article of the 1st section of the constitution; and when they shall have examined the same, they shall report the result of their examination to the chairman of the *General Committee*.

No. 3.—*Committee on Botany and Agriculture.*

To this committee shall be submitted the execution of the 2d article of the 1st section of this constitution, and they shall arrange and deliver over to the Curators such specimens as will not admit of cultivation. This committee shall likewise be charged with the superintendence of the *Botanical Garden*, and shall report to the *General Committee* the progress and state of the establishment.

No. 4.—*Committee on General Subjects.*

To this committee shall be submitted all communications which may be received, connected with the 4th, 5th, and 6th articles of the 1st section of this constitution. This committee shall report to the *General Committee* on all communications which are embraced in any or all of the aforesaid articles, and shall endorse those which, in their opinion, are most worthy of publication; they shall then be delivered to the Curators for preservation.

Art. 4. The *General Committee* shall have power to direct the application of the funds of the Institute to such purposes as they may deem proper, according to their discretion, in all cases

where a fund, by a condition of the donation, is not appropriated to a particular purpose; and the said committee shall be empowered to do all acts that will promote the general interests of the Institute; and they shall establish such rules and regulations for the preservation of order, and transaction of their business, as they may deem proper.

Art. 5. The officers of the Institute and members of the *General Committee* shall be chosen from the *resident members*; and be elected by a majority present, on the stated meeting of October in every year.

Art. 6. Seven members, exclusive of officers, shall form a quorum to transact business, except altering the constitution and electing honorary members; in which cases, thirteen members, exclusive of officers, shall be required to form a quorum.

Art. 7. The election of new members shall take place on any stated meeting, and shall be by ballot; a majority of the members present shall elect.

Art. 8. Any gentleman *distinguished* for his knowledge of any of the objects of this Institute, may be proposed and elected an *honorary member*, provided he does not reside within the limits of the District of Columbia; but no obligations shall be required of him.

Art. 9. All *resident members* shall pay into the hands of the treasurer *five dollars*, at the stated meeting in October of every year during his membership.

SECTION III.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

Art. 1. It shall be the duty of the president to take the chair precisely at the hour assigned for each meeting, to preserve order, and, in all equal divisions, to give the casting vote; he shall likewise have a general superintendence over the concerns of the Institute.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Art. 2. During the absence of the president, his duties shall devolve on the eldest vice president present.

SECRETARY.

Art. 3. The secretary shall take minutes of the proceedings at each meeting, note the members present, and carefully transcribe, in a book provided for that purpose, all the transactions of the Institute, and attest the same by his signature. He shall likewise give notice of the meetings of the Institute in two or more newspapers of the District of Columbia.

TREASURER.

Art. 4. The treasurer shall collect all moneys due to, and discharge all bills accepted by, the Institute, which the president or chairman of the general committee shall have signed. He shall keep a regular account current of his receipts and expenditures, in a book provided for that purpose, which shall be open for the inspection of every member at each stated meeting; and a fair copy of his receipts and expenditures shall be submitted, at the stated meetings in October of every year, or oftener, if required, to the inspection of the general committee, or any special committee, appointed by the general committee for that purpose, which, when verified by the general or special committee, shall be deposited with the curators. The treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust.

CURATORS.

Art. 5. The curators shall take charge of all original communications, and file them under their respective heads; also, specimens which are not to be cultivated in the Botanical Garden; also all drawings, books, &c. belonging to the Institute, and shall keep a book with a list of the donations, with the names of the respective donors, and their places of residence.

SECTION IV.
OF MEETINGS.

Art. 1. There shall be a stated meeting on the first Monday of October and April of every year.

Art. 2. Special meetings may be convened by a resolve of the Institute, or by the president, with the concurrence of five members of the general committee, signified to him in writing.

Art. 3. The general committee shall meet on the first Monday of November, and afterwards on their own adjournments. Any member of the Institute may attend the meetings of this committee, but shall not participate in the duties thereof.

SECTION V.

Art. 1. All pecuniary donations and bequests shall be received by the president of the Institute, and be delivered over, by him, to the treasurer, to be appropriated under the control of the general committee.

Art. 2. No alterations, additions, or amendments shall be made to this constitution, unless they shall have been proposed to the Institute by at least three members of the general committee, and shall then lie over until the next stated meeting, and meet with the concurrence of two thirds of the members present, for their adoption.

Published by order of the Columbian Institute, &c.

Teste,

B. HENRY LATROBE,
Secretary pro tempore.

LEARNED DEGREES.

From the Petersburg Enquirer.

Concerning the acquisition of Knowledge in general, and that of Medicine in particular.

The views of the people, at present, in respect to the acquisition of knowledge, differ widely, I think, from those of the celebrated Lord Bacon. The following are maxims of his; on which I have ventured to make a short comment:

"Reading much, makes a full man; writing much, makes a correct one; talking much, makes a ready man."

People, therefore, who has read but a little, or have applied but a few years, must want information; people who have written but little, are, generally, incorrect, when they think for themselves; and people who have not been accustomed to speak, cannot be ready. Unless a person has devoted many years of his life to reading, he must not lay claim to superior information; and, as to correct thinking, and just reasoning, they are acquisitions not to be made, without a great deal of labour in writing essays upon the concerns of life, in general, and upon the subject of one's profession, in particular; whether he is a legislator or politician, civil or military officer, a clergyman, a physician, lawyer, or philosopher. And to make reading useful, we must waste much ink and paper, in abridging, enlarging, altering, and system-

atizing; and afterwards, we must examine our writings, and correct the inaccuracies; but this no person can do, who is unacquainted with grammar, logic, and composition.

It is further to be observed, that while we are aware, on the one hand, few attain to a state of mediocrity in literature or knowledge, without the advantage of school institution; on the other hand "the most splendid and successful exertions, but in the sciences and arts (it has been frequently remarked) have been made by individuals, in whose minds the seeds of genius were allowed to shoot up, wild and free; while from the most careful and skilful tuition seldom any thing results above mediocrity." The practice of conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon students is, no doubt, destructive to medical knowledge; for this abuse fills the minds of novices with conceit, and it has the tendency to produce the belief, that they have already attained to a superior degree of medical knowledge. How silly it would appear to us to confer the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon youth at school! It is no less absurd, though more common, to confer on a youth at school the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Few of these doctors can write a short prescription accurately! It would be sufficient to make them Bachelors of Medicine, and reserve the degree of Doctor for those who merit it; which seldom happens before a physician has been in practice ten years, or before he has attained to thirty-five years of age. Literature may be acquired early in life; but I am not aware the history of philosophy exhibits one instance of a man who attained to a state of mediocrity in professional knowledge till after thirty years of age. It is not by school instruction, but by laborious studies, after leaving the schools, that any advance beyond a state of mediocrity in professional knowledge. It will be recollected, in support of this sentiment, that the physicians who have chiefly improved the healing art, turned to study medicine in an advanced period of life; Boerhaave and Bacon first studied divinity; Sydenham was a military officer before he studied medicine; Cullen only studied surgery; the famous Hunter was by trade a wheel-wright, and Hippocrates was at first a Greek Philosopher. If these men had obtained such a cloak for ignorance as the degree of Doctor of Medicine early in life, and before they had been many years in practice, that, no doubt, would have operated powerfully against their subsequent application, and deprived the world of their valuable improvements in respect to knowledge of diseases and their cures.

M.

THE FINE ARTS.

We learn, with pleasure, that Mr. Capelano, one of the finest sculptors of Europe, has arrived in this city, with Mr. Lee, from Bordeaux. He had been employed by Charles, &c. and latterly by Joseph Bonaparte in Spain. He was on this account persecuted by the Bourbons, the deputy governors for Castlereagh & Co. in France; and as Mr. Laine, the polite prefect at Bordeaux, said he could not reconcile it to his feelings to introduce to the duke of Angouleme (at a public ceremonial) the representative of a nation which had dared to declare war against England! no doubt that base race, who "glory in their shame," were chagrined to learn that Mr. Capelano had finished

an elegant bust of the American *Washington*, and an allegorical figure of America dictating a treaty to England at Ghent. We cannot but mention these facts, in justice to Mr. Capelano; and we do it now to draw the attention of the citizens of Baltimore to this eminent artist, who is so capable of aiding them in these public works, which are to commemorate patriotic names and events, as well as to embellish their city. No public undertakings of the sort are going on here.

In the meanwhile, we hope Mr. C. will gratify our citizens by exhibiting the statuaries alluded to. We are gratified to hear that Mr. Lee and other Americans at Bordeaux patronized this gentleman.

[*New-York Columbian.*]

MEDICAL.

HYDROPHOBIA, OR CANINE MADNESS.

As every mean which affords a prospect either of mitigating or preventing the symptoms of this terrible disease is entitled to our consideration and respect, we communicate the following information, for the benefit of suffering humanity, in hope that by these means the knowledge may be more generally diffused.

Dr. Moseley, an English physician of unbounded learning and great respectability, has published a work upon this subject, which in a few years has gone through six editions. The means he employs as a preventative, we are informed, has proved infallible in hundreds of instances in which he has used them; and even some cases where the symptoms of hydrophobia had already appeared, have been cured by the same treatment.

In the first place he cauterises the bitten part deeply and extensively with *lapis infernalis*, then applies a poultice to abate the inflammation and promote suppuration. 2dly, he exhibits mercury to the extent of effecting the gums, using calomel internally, and in urgent cases employs mercurial frictions. For relieving the spasm he gives the ammoniated tincture of valerian and camphor.

Such is a summary of the treatment, from which, he informs us, "that for upwards of 30 years, and in many hundred cases, he has never had one failure." He condemns the practice of excision and amputation of the bitten part, as not only unnecessary, but prejudicial and barbarous.

This information is the more valuable, as the work referred to is very scarce in this country. Dr. Moseley has had the politeness to forward two copies to the editors of the Medical Repository, (Drs. Mitchill and Pascalis) which, through their friendship, we have had an opportunity of perusing.

ib.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England, to a Physician in this city, dated June 26, 1816.

"The decision of the Royal College of Physicians of London and those of the Army Medical Board, are at length brought to a close. These two learned and experienced bodies have been for some time past devoted to a consideration of all the facts connected with the nature and character of the Yellow Fever, particularly as it has of late years appeared in Spain.—The college has decided that the Yellow Fever is a contagious

disease. The army Medical Board, at the head of which presides sir James M'Gregor, has also given it as their opinion that the yellow fever is in its nature contagious, and from the evidence advanced in the writings of sir James Fellows and Dr. Pym, they further add their conviction that the fever of Spain is not only strictly contagious, but that like other disorders of a specific character it generally affects the human frame but once. Your experience of the fever as it has prevailed in New-York, since 1795, will enable you to determine how far this last opinion holds good when applied to this pestilence, when imported into your climate. Those who have once had the disorder are certainly less susceptible of its influence a second time. The necessity of a strict adherence to your improved system of quarantine laws and all municipal regulations for the purposes of domestic cleanliness, cannot be too strongly enforced. On this subject, the Royal College and the Army Medical Board are united in opinion. I add no more at present. An abstract of the official documents on these important matters is in my possession, and shall be communicated shortly. I cannot but think it rendering an important service to your country by giving publicity to the results of the deliberations of these distinguished associations.—The contrary doctrine, maintaining that different fevers are of one common origin, is so unfounded in fact, and so pernicious in its consequences, that the sooner it is discarded, the better it will be for the interests of humanity."

STATISTICAL.

From recent returns from the inspectors in the State of Massachusetts, it appears that the amount of articles inspected the present year are as follows:

Nails,	- - -	140,669 lbs.
Ashes, pot,	- - -	703 tons.
pearl,	- - -	853 tons.
Lard,	- - -	325,717 lbs.
Butter,	- - -	309,095 lbs.
Beef,	- - -	36,255 bbls.
		1,283 half do.
Pork,	- - -	6,325 bbls.
Pickled fish,	- - -	2,343 bbls.
Smoked fish,	- - -	6,873 bbls.

BRITISH COLONIAL POPULATION.

We lay before our readers the following extract from the latest official returns of population ordered to be printed by the house of commons, July 12, 1815.

Governor Baines, of Dominica, reports, that on the 19th of February, 1811, there were on the Island—

Slaves,	21,728
Whites,	1,325
Free persons of colour,	2,988

Governor Bentinck, of Demerara, states the population of this island to be—

Slaves,	71,180
Whites,	2,871
Free coloured,	2,980

In the island of New Providence, one of the Bahama islands, the population was, December 13, 1810—

Whites,	1,720
Free blacks,	565
Free coloured,	509

Black slaves,	1,044
Coloured slaves,	140
Foreigners,	100

Grand total, 6,034

St. Vincent Island contains,

Whites,	827
Free coloured,	646
Slaves,	22,020

The Grenadines contain,

Whites,	226
Free coloured,	76
Slaves,	2,000

Bermuda contains,

Slaves,	4,794
Wites,	4,755

Surinam contains,

Whites,	3,029
Free, coloured and black,	3,075
Slaves,	51,937

Curuccoa contains,

Whites,	2,761
Free coloured,	2,461
Free blacks,	1,872
Slaves coloured,	690
Slaves black,	5,336

Grenada contains,

Slaves,	29,331
Whites,	771
Free coloured,	1,120

Martinique contains,

Slaves,	77,577
Whites,	9,206
Free coloured,	8,630

The births in this island in 1810, were:

Whites,	71
Slaves,	1,250
Free coloured,	89

Berbice contains,

Whites,	550
Coloured,	240
Blacks,	25,169

The slave population of Barbadoes exceeds 69,000; that of Jamaica, 319,912; and of Antigua, in 1810, 30,568.

NEW ENGLAND—MANUFACTURES.

(Concluded from our last.)

With the certain loss of the colonial carrying trade during the general peace, and with the small prospect of its restoration, on the event of a new war in Europe, we have much cause for anxious enquiry, as to the future prosperity of the northern states. The progress of the other sections to wealth and power, is rapid and uniform. Every year unfolds new sources of prosperity in the increase of cultivated territory and population, in permanent and fixed improvements, in the establishment of useful manufactories, and in the growing intelligence of the people. Within the compass of a life, we have seen the wilderness changed into states, with a population nearly equal to the first of our own, and far superior to most of them: in the lapse of another life, our comparative territory and population will entitle us to an inferior grade in the republic.—The rich, the proud, the once great state of Massachusetts, must fall below the youngest of her children, unless the excellence of her moral faculties, shall supply the deficiency of her physical; unless, like the little Athens of Greece, her wealth, her science,

and the splendor of her arts, should render her the soul of a community of whom her numbers constitute but a small proportion. We confess we cannot reflect on this subject without feelings of strong depression. The scenes that first catch the infant's gaze, are dear to the memory of the man; and we doubt the purity of that heart which has no sympathy for the growth, or the decline, of even the town that gave it birth. Nor are we aware that such feelings should not be indulged. While the first object of the American heart is that his country should be great, it may well be his second; that the state which gave him birth, should have a proud share in the production of that glory. It is by adding to the brilliancy of the several stars, that we increase the broad effulgence of the whole galaxy.

In the future destiny of New England, we confess we have much to fear, and little to hope. While her relative numerical inferiority is certain, we doubt the due developement of our moral qualities, which can alone save us from insignificance. In the state of Massachusetts, the number of inhabitants is from seventy to eighty in the square mile: to support this dense population, our principal pursuits have heretofore been agriculture and commerce. Such, however, is the nature of our soil, that it does little more than supply the consumption of the inhabitants.—If this were the only source of our prosperity, the maximum of our greatness would be now. The climate and fertility of other states would invite both the capitalist, and the laborer, and if we did not ultimately decrease in population, we should become at least, a poor people, possessing neither power nor splendor nor any other cause of distinction, except, perhaps, like the poor Swiss, an ardent attachment to our hills, and the frugal virtues of industry.

We have already considered the nature of our resources in commerce: In a carrying trade already lost, with but little hope of its recovery, and of all other species of commerce, the most precarious as to its duration; subject to as many fluctuations as the peace of European powers, (than which fluctuations, perhaps, nothing is more fatal to commerce,) and never failing to invite all those depredations, which result from jealousy, cupidity, and commercial rivalry. Besides, if such commerce should be restored to us, there is no possible way of employing our capital, in which the community is so little benefitted by the success of the individual. With the difference of purchasing an American ship, & employing American seamen, of what importance is it to the people of N. England, whether the capital which is constantly employed in transporting goods from the West Indies to Europe, belong to an American or Frenchman? It is true, the capital required in this way may eventually be applied to other objects more immediately in connection with our own industry: and it is then only that such an accumulation of wealth materially adds to the prosperity of the community. It is, however, on the magnitude of this capital, and on the proper mode of its employment, that we must reckon for the continuance of our prosperity. It is this alone which can support so dense a population, give effect to the industry of the people, and throw all the splendors of civilization on hills where nature has shown but little partiality.

There are, perhaps, three modes of employing

our commercial capital, in the event of an abandonment of that trade, whose continuance we have considered so very uncertain, and of which the little profit is a subject of pretty serious complaint on the part of our merchants. In the circumstances of the United States there is no deficiency of opportunity for the profitable employment of capital: and if the mode of its present employment fail to afford that profit, it will indubitably be applied in a different manner. The capital requisite for the production and transportation of the great staples of the southern States, and for supplying to a rapidly growing population their foreign productions, might be very considerably augmented with but little diminution of profit. Pennsylvania, Maryland, South-Carolina, Georgia, New-Orleans, and the western states, will admit of any practicable increase of their commercial, agricultural and manufacturing capital, with scarcely less advantage to the individual owner, than to the community; and even the flourishing state of New-York, with an interior, inferior to none of them in fertility, would find employment for any surplus wealth of New-England, in wants always developing by an increasing population, and by a territory, changing the character of a wilderness for that of cultivation and refinement. If ever these advantages shall attract those fortunes which are now employed in merchandize, but which will cease to be so when they can be no longer employed with profit, our worst fears for the future will be rapidly and fatally realized. The United States, perhaps, may not suffer much, but the degradation of New England will be complete.

If, however, the force of early habits, and local attachments should retain the capitalist at home, his property might not be disadvantageously vested in the national funds, and the different banking institutions of the country. In this way individual wealth would be productive, in contributing indirectly to the commerce and industry of other states. But the enterprize of the young merchant, the skill and industry of the seaman, would be transferred to the theatre of business: and with them would disappear all that contributes to the growth, preservation and splendor of cities. The fortunes of individuals would afford some employment to those who raised domestic productions, or imported foreign ones; but more than two thirds of the active inhabitants of the towns, the mechanics, seamen and the lower order of merchants, would, in a great measure, disappear from our population. We can see but little else than ruin to the active towns of the north, in a course of circumstances which should place our capital in the funded institutions of the country. Nor is it possible even that this benefit could long be derived from such a mode of employing our capital. However large private fortunes may be at this moment, yet, *with our statute of distributions*, and the correspondent habits of the people, a new generation would find them to lessen by division, till their product would no longer afford the means of inactive support: With the necessity for active business would result an emigration of the holders to scenes where it might be obtained. Even under the past circumstances of this country, these causes have contributed not a little to the diminution of our population.

But there is still another resort of the New England capitalist, which does not excite these

gloomy anticipations; one that the patriotic heart can contemplate with delight, as alike favorable to prosperity, to political virtue, and to the splendors of civilization and refinement. We mean a general and extensive system of manufactures.

With a territory favorable to none of the great staples of trade; with a dense and industrious population; with a capital immense in proportion to the actual productions of the soil, and to domestic commerce, we possess in abundance all the means of a manufacturing people, except only skilful and experienced workmen. Profoundly desirous of augmenting the sources of our own prosperity, we embrace with enthusiasm a pursuit, which in our opinion, not only promises the preservation, of all that we have yet acquired, but an extension of them beyond the most sanguine anticipations of commerce: a pursuit which is no less favorable to our own interests, than to the great consolidation of the union, and to the independence of America. We are aware of the prejudice which exists against the pursuits of manufactures; we know that many of these enterprizes have failed, and that an obstacle to their success is found in the greater cheapness of European labor; but notwithstanding all the importance which mature deliberation has given to these circumstances, we do not hesitate to express it as our thorough conviction, that it is in the power of New-England to supply the American market, in defiance of the competition of Great-Britain. In this pursuit, we have nothing to fear in the first instance from domestic rivalry: The middle and southern states are neither competent to its pursuit by the denseness of their population, nor by the abundance of their capital. The production and transportation of their staples, require all their capital, and the gradual subjugation of their soil, all the industry of their people. These pursuits are of more importance in their own estimation, and are in fact more essential to their interests. In every thing but in the price, of labor, it is, confessed our advantages will be superior to Great-Britain, when our artists shall acquire the competent degree of skill. The soil and climate of this country are extremely favorable to the grazing of sheep; in the cheapness of land we have an important advantage, but one still greater in the lightness of our taxation. When we consider that our soil is as productive as that of England, when the same pains have been bestowed in the cultivation of it; and the amount of rent which the English farmer must pay to the owner of the soil, and the immense tax which he must pay to his government, besides a tenth part of the produce to his clergyman, it is apparent the produce can be afforded cheaper by the American farmer, who is owner of his own soil, and exempt from all taxation but of an inconsiderable amount.—But if the produce will obtain the same price in America, the prosperity of the American farmer will be in the same proportion greater than that of the English.

In the price of labor, the importance is probably less considerable than has been ascribed to it. In a manufactory, many of the productive laborers are children, whose employment otherwise would be of no value; as these can be supported cheaper here than in Great-Britain, either their labour would be less costly, or their profit greater. In either case, the public prosperity would be equally insured by their employment.

We have not sufficient data to determine the

whole cost of manufacturing a yard of broad-cloth, beyond the price of the materials. It were desirable that those engaged in this business, would give the public particular information on this point. We are, however, much mistaken, if the entire charge of the manufacturer, for taking the wool and returning the cloth in a state completely fit for use, would be equal to the difference in the price of the same yard of cloth, when purchased in England, and when sold in the United States. This difference arises from the freight and insurance, from the duties imposed by our government, and from the reasonable compensation paid to the merchant for the use of the capital employed in the trade. If this supposition be true, our manufacturers could hold a competition with those of England in our own market, even if the price of labor in England were nothing. If the difference in the price of the same article in England and the United States, would pay the whole expense of manufacturing it in this country, the price of the article here, would only be in addition to this, the cost of the materials; whereas, in England, it would be the cost of the materials, together with the sum demanded by the artist.—Or, in other words, the American manufacturer would have an advantage in our market, equal to the price of labor in England.

But to this theoretical reasoning, is answered, what in the opinion of some men is conclusive, that if this advantage really existed, our manufactures would flourish at the expense of England; whereas the contrary being the fact, proves the falseness of the hypothesis. But to this deduction we beg leave to dissent. Because the expense attending the introduction of manufactures, is no criterion of their price when eventually established; the maxim that trade will regulate itself, having many exceptions, (the truth of which has been asserted to by the great idol of federalists, Alexander Hamilton) in the commencement of a competition, if it have none in its maturity. The obstacles to a fair competition between our manufacturers and those of England, are, first the inexperience of our workmen; secondly, the amount of capital which can be applied to a single establishment; the funds of few individuals being sufficient, and a combination of many being a work of difficulty; thirdly, the reluctance of mankind to innovations in their accustomed habits; a prejudice so strong as to become a serious obstacle to the introduction of any improvement, however strongly recommended by economy, and altho' its utility has been absolutely demonstrated. But a difficulty more formidable than any of these, is that of obtaining an immediate market. It is not only necessary that manufactures should be cheap, but establishments must be made for supplying the consumers with every possible facility. There is scarcely any amount of profit which can counterbalance the disadvantage of having no channels for the immediate sale of the article. That all these difficulties cannot at once be surmounted by the efforts of one or a few individuals, is but too obvious. They require the utmost encouragement of the government, capitals formed by the combination of numerous and wealthy individuals; and facilities from the friends of such institutions comprehensively combined and associated for such purposes.—All these obstacles we have enumerated, emphatically attend the introduction, and not the eventual success of manufactures.

The unskillfulness of artists is overcome by experience. The amount of capital, when manufactures are established, would be in direct proportion to the profits of the pursuit. The reluctance of men to innovations, ceases with regard to a specific object, with its novelty. And though markets are not immediately obtained for cheap articles, yet that cheapness alone would create such channels, in a few years, as would carry in the most direct manner the merchandize to the consumer. It is not till after this experiment has been made, that we shall acknowledge the inability of New-England to supply the United States with manufactures. In the mean time every encouragement should be given by the general government, by duties on importations, and by purchases for persons in the public service; by associations for the express purpose of their encouragement: by all persons in office, military or civil, legislative, executive or judicial, and finally by every individual desirous of the real independence of his country. Then should we see the commerce of New-England equal to the other states in her domestic productions; the industry of her dense population actively exercised, and profitably rewarded; and her agriculture doubly productive by finding an unfailing market in every neighboring village, growing into flourishing towns, by the increase of a manufacturing population.

AGRICULTURAL.

HEMP.

It is believed that there are very few crops that so well compensate the labours of the husbandman as that of hemp. Many persons have erroneously supposed that it required a peculiar soil, and that its cultivation was attended with much uncertainty. It is now, however, ascertained from daily experience, that not only the fertile banks of the Connecticut and Genesee rivers, but most of our warm uplands if properly prepared, produce it in abundance. The situations of many of our river towns, particularly of Wetherfields, is on many accounts peculiarly favourable to its production. Their light warm soil, their convenience for water rotting in the cove, and the facility with which it may be sent to market by the river, are great and important advantages. Still, without these, there are few towns in the State where any other seed can be put into the ground that shall yield so many hundred fold. As evidence of the profits arising from the cultivation of hemp, I will state, that thirty-five dollars per acre have been paid for one year's use of land for this purpose. And I am credibly informed that the town of Long-meadow has received, at Boston, New-York, and New-Haven, thirty-five thousand dollars for one year's crop. An average crop from land in good heart may be considered from 8 to 12 cwt. per acre; and the land, if properly taken care of, the second year, will produce more than it did the first. A judicious farmer in my neighbourhood lately told me that he had taken 8 cwt. off an acre last year, and had no doubt, that with little more attention, he should this year at least get 12 cwt.—I have noticed in the *Courant*, that \$415 per ton had lately been paid in Boston for hemp raised at Longmeadow—this is a very unusual price—it

has been considered a fair peace price at \$ 200, when our intercourse was open with Russia; and, at that, it will pay vastly more than any other crop, as may be seen by the following very liberal estimate of cultivation and dressing the product of one acre of land that is in good order:

12 loads of manure,	12,00
Ploughing and harrowing 3 times,	6,00
24 bushels of seed, at 4 D.	9,00
Sowing and harrowing,	1,00
Pulling and carting,	3,00
Breaking and swingling,	15,00

	46,00
Sure profit per acre,	54,00

Half a ton, at 200 D. is	100,00
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The above estimate, which is undoubtedly as high as it should be, would be reduced considerably by having the hemp dressed in a mill; for which purpose a number are already erected about the country, and by converting the stocks for shieves of manure, which purpose they answer to a considerable degree.

There exists no danger from a glutted market, it will never be imported cheaper from abroad, and should we go successfully into the cultivation, of it, for many years to come we should not more than equal the demand there would be as soon as our ships are permitted to spread their sails on the ocean.

The following method of cultivation has been practised with great success. The ground, if not already broken up to be thoroughly ploughed in the fall, that the turf may be well rotted; and in the spring as early as the season will permit, to be ploughed again with more or less manure, according to the condition of the land; the ploughing to be repeated until the soil becomes light and mellow; that which is peculiarly proper would not require more than two ploughings in the spring: the seed to be sown, and well harrowed in, on a very even surface from the 1st to the 10th May, that it may be out of the way of frosts, by which it is liable to be injured.—When the blossom falls from the male hemp, as it will about the middle of August, it is to be pulled by making alleys through the field and selecting the male from the seed hemp, which is to be left a month longer to ripen. To be bound with rye straw in small bundles and left a few days in the field to dry, that the bark may be tougher and not injured in moving—the bundles to be laid under water to rot from 10 to 20 days, according to the weather, as it rots much the fastest in warm weather. Clear, standing, soft water is best for this purpose, and salt water, by a recent English publication, is considered altogether inadmissible. After it is sufficiently rotted, which is easily ascertained by drying and breaking a little of it, the bundles to be dried in the open air, and when thoroughly dried, to be housed; when dressed, first to be passed through a course brake, and afterwards through a common one, and swingled like flax.

The seed hemp is to be pulled as soon as the seed begins to fall from the stalk, and to be bundled and carried immediately to the place where it is to be threshed, there to be set up in the sun a few days, and then gently threshed; and again put in the sun a few days more, and afterwards

threshed again—it is then to be treated as before directed for the male hemp.

This may serve as a general direction; but the intelligent farmer will make such experiments as his land, his situation, and his convenience will permit, and by communicating the result, will confer an obligation on the community.

Connecticut paper of 1811.

ON THE CULTURE OF WOAD.

We have seen lately the translation of a treatise upon the Woad, or colouring matter employed with or as a substitute for indigo. The translation is from the worthy son of Gen. Dearborn, who is the Collector of the port of Boston. This gentleman has directed his patriotism to inquiries into the means of bringing the cultivation of the plant from which the colouring matter is obtained, into use. He has not contented himself with the gift of translation, but we are assured is actually engaged in experiments upon a large scale, which promise to explain our best hopes from the cultivation of the plant in our country. He holds one of the best estates for the full extent of all his experiments. In his preface he says, "There is not a doubt but that the plant he recommends can furnish a blue pigment for all the States where indigo cannot be cultivated, at a cheaper rate than they are now supplied with that colouring ingredient." He had received some of the seed, which he had successfully cultivated. The plants were not injured by the frost, and appeared before our common grasses. He declares the object of the publication to be the advancement of our agricultural and manufacturing interests; and he offers to the experimentalist any assistance with the gift of seed, or his information, can furnish. The history of the cultivation is given most circumstantially in this work, and of all the policy which had been employed to render the plant, not only of public utility, but of advantage to the countries in which it was cultivated. It appears yet to invite other experiments. As yet the work is accompanied with no experiments in our country. The wish, however, to extend our agriculture to every thing of which it is susceptible, and to introduce every useful plant, while we have no habits to prevent a proper attention to such things as may be useful, cannot be too much encouraged. The history of the plant before us will explain how often the cultivation has been directed by a very limited policy, and how easily its reputation may be made to depend on the prejudices or neglects of particular situations. The opportunity for fair experiment, and the seasonable notices of the true causes of any partial ill success, cannot be too highly valued. For while many persevere in less profitable labour, from ignorance of any other means they can employ, the greater number are averse from every thing which requires the labour of thought, and the hazard of any new experiment.—*Essex Register.*

PHILOSOPHICAL.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Phillipsburgh, Centre County.

MR. POULSON,

As I trust my last communication in your paper proves that the change in timber, a which

a See Nat. Reg. No. 21, p. 333.

takes place in our forests, is immediately opposed to that mode of changing seeds which Judge Peters has attempted to establish from it, I now mean to show, that the changing of animals, which has been advocated by him, is equally erroneous; although, to substantiate his system, he says, that "Nature, the creature and agent of the Divine Author and Director of all things, without *intermission*, where special interferences do not occur, progresses in a system *prescribed* to her, and employs the most flagitious of the human race to destroy, and finally to produce a *change, renovation, or substitution in nations or races of men.*"^b And soon after this, speaking of Timber and Plants, he observes, "these flourish on the destruction of others, as do Men and Animals, whose numbers and vigour increases by changes of race and locality"^c—and to convince us of this supposed fact he says, "how many of the Aborigines of South America have been extirpated! Nearer home, in our part of the Continent, whole Tribes and Nations have been exterminated; their places are now tenanted by those destined to *extinguish* and succeed them."^d

Are we to infer from this, that a strong and successful combination of the "most flagitious of the human race," act under the broad seal of heaven: and that weaker and less successful villains, of the same description of men, instigated by Satan, and being caught, are justly sentenced by the Judge to be hanged by the neck, that the world be rid of such inefficient instruments in the necessary changes of men and other animals, "whose numbers and vigour increase by changes of race or locality?" "Whether the purpose be achieved, peacefully or violently, by those encircled with diadems, or hordes of savages, not less destructive or fierce, the same ends are accomplished."^e

The president remarks, that "this picture may not be valuable for its colouring, but the likeness is drawn by history and experience, with the pencil of truth." History has drawn a shocking picture of the miseries inflicted by wicked men, but I do not recollect that it says, "the Divine Author and Director of all things, employs the most flagitious of the human race" to effect this evil; and however different the opinions of Christians may be on other subjects, they all agree in the moral obligations of man also, that offensive and unprovoked war, is immediately opposed to the doctrines contained in the New Testament. But if it was just to employ the most flagitious of the human race, to destroy and produce a *change, renovation or substitution* in nations and races of men," for the express purpose of increasing the number and vigour of them, it would not be wise unless men had been constructed like certain worms, which are multiplied by being cut into pieces.

And although man and most other animals, are endowed with the power of removing from one place to another and many of them ramble wide and some far distant from their native soil, yet vastly more live, and also die on it, without the aid of the sword or tom-hawk—and there are numerous animals, as incapable of moving from the spot where they were first propagated, as plants: and the circle in which many others move, is very

circumscribed, yet this does not seem to hasten their destruction. The immense heap of oyster shells which covers the ground near the rivers and creeks, in our older settlements where this shell fish is found, seems to determine, that, although they are as located as plants, they have existed there, at least, ever since the aborigines inhabited this country; & they still exist in the same places, (except where a very increased population has destroyed them) while the Indians, whose wandering habits seem much less likely to render their partial locality burthensome to nature, are destroyed. It proves, that the evils arising from their locality, did not render it necessary to extirpate the savages, and introduce Europeans; consequently, that heaven had no more to do with the destruction of the former, than it had inspiring that thirst for gold, which induced the Spaniards, not only to butcher, but to inflict the most cruel tortures that monsters in human shape, could devise, on the unoffending inhabitants of South America.^f

The knowledge we have of that very ancient and numerous nation, the Chinese, as well as of the very located habits and customs of this very singular people, is, in itself, sufficient to teach us, that the same race of men may long occupy the same soil, before infinite wisdom and benevolence will find it necessary to relieve nature of the oppressive burthen occasioned by their locality, by commissioning the "most flagitious of the human race to destroy them," for the express purpose of "renovating" the soil, by the introduction of the most profligate of men.

It was once a generally received opinion, that unless Merino sheep were kept rambling from one place to another they degenerated; but it has been since clearly proved, that this rambling, savage-like practice, was actually injurious to them, as a fixed residence has greatly improved that very valuable animal.

As it clearly appears, that no proof can be brought, either from the habits of man or inferior animals, or from the revolutions in nations, or in the different classes of animals, that the changing of the latter from one neighbourhood or country to another, is productive of any good, when change is the only object, reason dictates that the farmer should improve his present live stock, by every rational means, until an opportunity offers to change it for such as are evidently superior, or may better suit his soil, climate, or purposes.

And as it has been proved, that although nature sets the example of change in vegetation, and that means have been provided to effect it extensively, still, as this is not done by the introduction of distant seeds, or the creation of new plants, but by a succession of different plants, grown from seeds propagated on the same grounds, there is nothing in the economy of nature, that ought to induce the cultivator to change his seeds or plants, unless it be for better varieties, or for such as may suit his soil, climate, or purposes, better than his own. The change, for change sake, naturally places him much in the same situation as the wandering Arab, who never continues long enough in one place, to admit of the practice of valuable improvement to any considerable extent. In fact, the practice must have

^f If supernatural agency was employed in this horrid massacre, Satan must have been the promoter of it, if Milton has drawn his picture "with the pencil of truth."

^b See 1st vol. Phil. Agr. Mern. pages 23 and 34.

^c See ditto, page 36.

^d See ditto, page 34.

^e See ditto, page 33.

originated among barbarians, whose wandering, idle habits, and circumscribed ideas of improvement naturally led them to seek it in change; than which there can be scarcely any thing introduced that is more extensively injurious to agriculture, as it strikes immediately at the root of rational improvement; for no man who believes in this doctrine, can, without acting inconsistently with his opinion, attempt either to preserve or improve the properties of his seeds or animals, as he believes, that, notwithstanding all his efforts, "locality" must, and will degenerate them.

But the farmer should never forget, that a judicious change, or rotation of plants, on the same soil, is not only sanctioned by nature, (which we should always consult) but also by reason and practice.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN LORIAN.

From the Philadelphia True American.

The following articles are communicated by a gentleman to whose friendship we are frequently indebted for valuable and interesting information.

The Franklin manuscripts are at length preparing for publication in London. They consist of his life, written by himself to a late period, and continued by his grandson and legatee *William Temple Franklin*, to the time of his death: his private and familiar correspondence, posthumous essays, &c. &c.

Mr. John Scott, late of the city of Edinburgh, chemist, has bequeathed to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, 3000 dollars of the 3 per cent stock of the United States, to be applied to the same purpose as Dr. Franklin's legacy, and the further sum of 4000 dollars of the same stock, the interest of which is to be laid out in premiums for the discovery of useful inventions. We are informed that this very laudable and liberal bequest has recently been received by the treasurer of the corporation.

Among other ill-advised measures of the present government of France, is the dissolution of the compact of men of letters and science, known by the name of the *Institute*, an association whose transactions will do honour to human genius in all future ages. A shadow of the substance has been set up in its stead, and the name of the *Academy* has been revived. The names of the members have not been published, but those of the *Institute*, honored by an exclusion have appeared in the public prints. The Polytechnick school, in which 1500 sons of the first families in France have been liberally educated at the public expense, has also been abolished. From this seminary also came the 800 brave youths, who, like 300 Spartans, at Thermopylae, sacrificed themselves at the batteries of Montmartre, when Paris was betrayed into the hands of the hostile hordes, in 1814.

ALGIERS.

From the Essex Register.

The subject which engages notice at present is the conduct of Algiers. It is now six centuries since little governments have been established on the northern shores of Africa; and for half that time have been incessant practisers of piracy

upon the commerce of Europe. Often have propositions been made to put an end to them; but no causes have yet combined to produce a common consent in so generous a design. Much was expected from the ambition of Charles II. but eventually nothing was done. From Tripoli, great depredations were made on the English trade, so that a fleet was sent in 1675 to demand satisfaction. Sir John Narborough blocked up the port, and sent all his boats into the harbour, under the command of the afterwards justly celebrated Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and burnt all their vessels. The Tripolitans, under the alarm, made an instant peace. But when a negociation ensued for the losses the English sustained, they refused any acknowledgment. A cannonading of Tripoli ensued, but without success; and the event made the Tripolitans more insolent. Whatever could be destroyed by the English was destroyed, but the people were not more yielding. The British fleet withdrew to Malta, and, returning suddenly, so far intimidated the Tripolitans as to get peace upon their own terms. But soon after, some of the vessels of Tripoli came back from their piratical expeditions, expressed their dissatisfaction, deposed the Dey, and began to take every English vessel they met. The English again appeared, and made a furious attack on Tripoli. The peace was renewed, and the persons who had violated the treaty were delivered up to vengeance. In a few years afterwards the same admiral was sent against Algiers, who had violated English property. By force a peace was obtained, but for a short time only. Another expedition was necessary, and three years had not elapsed before it became indispensable. The English had conceived that by other means they might overawe the Barbary states. They determined to fortify on the coast. The immense works of Tangiers were the result of this policy. The difficulty of the execution did indeed retard, but could not prevent this work, and the expense was incalculable. It was finished, and was a monument of national energy. But the nation was soon opposed to a work from which it seemed to derive no serious benefit, and Lord Dartmouth was sent to demolish the works, and the fame of the ability of Charles II. for maritime affairs, was insufficient to gain public favour to this vast undertaking. In the same manner have the Barbary states conducted in the past century. Powerful fleets threatened destruction, and promised an end to their depredations. But the expeditions, great as they seemed in some few events, have left nothing favourable to them in the general sentiment of Europe. The work is just as it has been for three centuries. The peace they make whenever their policy seems to require it, and they disregard it at the first opportunity to violate it. They have so often renewed their peace and violated it, that it is the system of their affairs, and no nation has any presumption but from its power. The late acts of the Algerines seem the result of most desperate resolution; but as they have no discretion in their measures, their violation of property and life might as readily follow the first burst of passion as the most deliberate purposes of revenge. The accounts from Sardinia appear to have every circumstance of probability respecting the fate of the Europeans in Bona, which is within one of the governments of Algiers. As the life of the Dey may be offered

upon every change of measures, it is not to be supposed that Europeans can calculate upon any knowledge they have of the country. It is the force they can command, and that only, upon which they can depend. And that nation which can display the greatest naval skill, the most enterprise, and the most persevering courage, will command the best and the longest peace. It can be easily understood, that whatever obedience such a people might profess to any power, it must be doubtful what obedience they would pay. It is because the court of Constantinople leaves them much to themselves, that they seem to hold an allegiance to that power. Nothing is real, and any attempt to assert authority would produce as ready resistance to the Turkish as to any other government. The success of the influence of the United States must end where it begun. In the most positive demands, and the full power to enforce them, peace will be sure through fear; but the first circumstance which relaxes fear will create war. The history of their treaties at the remote period we have noticed, is confirmed by the history ever since. While they fear us they will be at peace with us. But even the peace will be attended with every wish for war, without any calculation what the peace or war may cost them. We are not to suppose this character of the Barbary powers is common to all their subjects, or held by any in an equal degree. They have the same manners at home as they have abroad. As we observed, Tunis secures its treasures by its acknowledgements to the cities of Algiers and Constantinople. A constant jealousy exists, and the countries which are subject to the cities, have all the interest which the contending interests can give them, and in their divisions they are more surely at the will of their proud masters. We discover from England, that the treaty lately made between that country and Algiers has been a subject of inquiry even in parliament, and public assurances have been given of some things which are declared not to be in it. Its real character is yet unknown. In Europe the events of the treaty have not been agreeable to expectation. The Italian powers still find themselves exposed, and an uncommon insolence marks this age of piratical adventurers. The various projects for defence must ultimately depend upon the concurrence of the maritime strength of Great Britain: we must therefore expect, while British commerce is invaded, and British subjects and property destroyed, more serious designs to restrain the Barbary states, than from all other causes put together.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 16.

Extract of a letter from Curacao, received by a gentleman in New-York, dated July 13.

"The squadron under the command of admiral Brion landed its forces at Carupano, whence Bolivar detached Marino, his second in command, to march upon Cumana and Piar with 1500 cavalry upon the plains. Margarito and several other places were taken and great clemency shown by the conquerors to the Spanish troops. Thence they sailed and landed at Ocumares with 2000 troops, where they were soon joined by 700 inhabitants. They consequently took possession of Cabrera and Maracay. Valencia, (not the city)

was soon after evacuated, and the victorious independent army took the road to Carraccas. This morning admiral Brion arrived off this harbor and obtained permission to land for the purpose of having a conference with admiral Kikkart and brought the intelligence of Carraccas having surrendered to the patriots. The Spanish soldiers are daily deserting their monarch's cause to enlist under the banners of the liberators—they declare that they are starving under the cruelty of their government, and wish no longer to be slaves.—Previous to their landing at Carupano a naval action took place, in which Don Mateu Leo Campo was killed; Biron was slightly wounded but is now perfectly recovered."

[Translated for the Democratic Press.]

*Head Quarters at Ocumare,
6th July, 1816.*

Simon Bolivar, supreme chief of the Republic, and captain general of the armies of Venezuela, and New Grenada, &c.

To the inhabitants of the province of Carraccas.

An army, a numerous park of artillery, muskets and ammunition are now at my command to liberate you!—Your tyrants shall be destroyed or expelled, and you shall be restored to your rights, to your country and to peace.

The war of *extirmination* carried on against us by our enemies shall be ceased on our side. We shall pardon those who may surrender, *even although they be Spaniards!* Such of them as serve the cause of Venezuela shall be regarded as friends, and consequently shall be employed according to their merit and abilities. The hostile troops that come over to us shall enjoy all the benefits that the country can bestow on its benefactors.

No European Spaniard shall be put to death unless in battle. No American shall suffer the least injury for having joined the king's party and committed hostile acts against his fellow-citizens.

The unhappy portion of our brethren, who have groaned under the calamities of slavery, is hereby set free. Nature, justice and policy, demand the emancipation of the slave; henceforward there shall be known in Venezuela only one class of men—all shall be citizens.

After taking the capital, we shall convoke the representatives of the people to a general congress, in order to re-establish the government of the republic.

Whilst we are marching to Caraccas, general Marino, at the head of a formidable corps, attacks Cumana; general Piar, reinforced by generals Roxas and Monagas, become master of the plains (Uanos) advances to Barcelona, and general Arismendi, with his victorious army, occupies Margarita.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

From the Buffalo Gazette of August 6.

NEWS FROM THE WEST.

The hermaphrodite brig Union, James Beard master, left Detroit on the 23d ult. and grounded near the head of Gros Island, about 8 miles below Detroit—her own boat being too small, she obtained one from the U. S. garrison at Gros Island, for the purpose of getting her off, which

was effected on the morning of the 24th. The wind being ahead, she beat down the river nearly abreast of the garrison, to which two men were sent to return the boat; being in sight of Amherstberg, a boat was seen to leave the latter place at the same time ours left the brig, and to proceed in the same direction until our boat came near the garrison: she then put about for the Union, having on board an officer, in a midshipman's uniform, and six men, who immediately came on deck. The officer inquired for the master of the brig, and told him he had come to search his vessel for deserters. Mr. Beard observed, his men were all on deck, except those sent ashore in the boat. The officer then ordered his men into the hold and forecabin, to search. Mr. Beard remonstrated against such unwarrantable proceedings, and forbid it. The officer then replied, that he was ordered to search her, peacefully, if he could, if not, to use force, saying, "*your government allows it, and why should not you?*" At this time there were 2 pieces of artillery drawn up on the Canada shore, apparently well manned, and not more than one hundred yards from the Union. Mr. Beard told the British officer, that, if he would search the brig, he must take charge of her—which he did, by taking the helm, and ordering his men to take in sail and bring the brig to anchor, which was done. The brig was then searched, and the officer told Capt. Beard he might resume the command of her. On Capt. Beard asking him, by what authority he acted, he replied, that his name was *Henry Brooks*—that he acted under a verbal order from his commanding officer.

A suitable notice of the above transaction will be forwarded to the head of the proper department at Washington.

SUMMARY—FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN.

England.—G. C. Antrobus, Esq. has been appointed secretary to the British legation in the United States.—The Prince of Cobourg is admitted a member of the British privy council.—The gas light company of London have laid down 30 miles of pipes. This company has been incorporated.—A British sloop of war has captured two Portuguese slave brigs, having on board 900 slaves.—The English merchants complain that the seamen leave their ships as soon as they arrive at Quebec, and enter into the lake service, where they get 90s. per month; in the merchant service they get but 35s. Lord Melville said he knew not how 90s. could be given, except it included bounty, as government allowed only 45s. Merchants asked to what extent government wanted hands there, and for what purpose they were to be employed; but Lord M. declined giving an answer.—General R. A. Seymour is appointed governor of St. Lucia.

France.—Generals Lallamand and Savary have made their escape from Malta, and had arrived at Constantinople, on their way to Russia.—The memoirs of Fouché, in two volumes, are said to be ready for publication.—A French vessel of war has sailed from Toulon in quest of a privateer in the Mediterranean which had captured a French and Spanish ship.

Russia.—The Emperor Alexander is represented to have an army of 100,000 men stationed in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, and that he frequently reviews them in person, accompanied by the hereditary Prince of Orange.

Portugal.—The new Prince of Portugal takes the title of Joseph II.

Africa.—A dreadful war is said to have broken out on the western coast of Africa, in the kingdom of Ashantee and on the coast of Fanchée. The war is said to have originated from an offence given by some of the island princes to the king of Ashantee.

South-America.—A Carthaginian privateer has lately captured a number of Spanish vessels in the Sail Rock passage: among the number was a packet on board of which were three merchants of Porto Rico, who were detained on board of the privateer until a ransom of \$1,500 for each was received.

DOMESTIC.

It has been reported at Knoxville, Ky. and said to be upon respectable authority, that the Secretary of War has declared that commissioners have been, or will be, appointed, to ascertain the western line of the Cherokee nation, as it existed before and at the time of the late war with the Creeks, to the end that if any imposition has been practised on the government in forming the late treaty with the Cherokees, it may be corrected.—A meeting has been held in Tennessee at which a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the members of Congress from that State, "*one and all,*" to resign their seats to make room for men who will neither *vote* for unreasonable pay, nor *receive* it when fixed. We have not received all the returns for the late election in Kentucky. Messrs. H. Clay, R. M. Johnson, and Jos. Desha, are re-elected by large majorities, notwithstanding their having advocated the compensation bill. It is believed that all the others will be new members.—The election for governor in the new State of Indiana is warmly contested. Thomas Posey & Jonathan Jennings are the candidates.—In North Carolina, Charles Hooks, Esq. has been elected a representative to Congress in the place of Wm. R. King, Esq. resigned. Samuel Dickens, Esq. (a federalist) is also elected, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Stanford.—The political parties in Maryland manifest much zeal and an unusual degree of asperity in their electioneering discussions, which increases as the election approaches: both parties speak with confidence as to the result. It is considered the most important election that has taken place in that State for several years, as electors are to be chosen to choose a senate, which will, no doubt, determine the party character of that State for five years.

The Macedonian frigate has arrived at Boston from Annapolis. The U. S. sloop of war Prometheus, Capt. Wadsworth, sailed from Boston for Russia, on the 14th inst. with Mr. Edward Coles, bearer of despatches from our government to the court at St. Petersburg.

Maj. Gen. GAINES arrived in this city yesterday, accompanied by Col. ARBUCKLE, on their way to New-York, to attend the court martial for the trial of the former.

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